

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

(TELEGRAPHED FOR THE BANNER BY THE O'REILLY LINE.)

WASHINGTON, June 24.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Hunter presented the credentials of R. W. Barnwell, appointed Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Elmore.

After some voting business, the California bill was taken up. Mr. Soule moved his substitute for that portion of the bill relating to California; the substitute proposed that the President shall issue his proclamation, declaring California to be admitted into the Union, so soon as he shall receive evidence that she has in convention assented to certain conditions among which are her relinquishment of public domain and restriction of her southern limits to the Missouri compromise line.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial of Manufacturers, praying for a modification of the tariff act, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill for raising two additional regiments of dragoons.

The omnibus bill was called up at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Soule resumed his remarks, in the course of which he declared he would never vote for the admission of California without her present boundaries be considered practically, properly defined, the country, and discussed the Missouri compromise, advocating with much warmth the adoption of that line in the present bill.

Mr. Douglass then took the floor and the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Bowlin asked that the Senate bills on the Speaker's table be taken up and referred.

Mr. P. King offered to any business out of the regular order, but he believed that this day had been assigned for the consideration of the California bill. It was then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the bounty land bill, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Miller offered a substitute for the bill which had been agreed on by the caucus of Saturday night. Several ineffectual efforts were made to amend the substitute.

Mr. Crowwell denounced the caucus that had determined to vote down all amendments but the one they had agreed on. He was surprised that his friend from Ashblava had given in to the caucus.

Mr. Giddings rose to reply to his friend who had said dread of the power of the majority.

Mr. Crowwell—I said caucus decision.

Mr. Giddings justified his meeting in caucus to concert measures to dispose of the bounty land bill. For want of organization, said he, no business had been done this session. Let us dispose of it, and then proceed to other business.

After much confusion the committee rose, when the substitute for the bill was agreed on by a caucus of the friends of the measure, concurred in, and the bill thus amended was passed—yeas 155, nays 36.

It provides that each surviving commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, whether of the regular, volunteer, regular, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company or detachment of the United States in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in August, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers, &c., who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to the following bounty service, to one hundred and sixty acres of land; for six months' service, to eighty acres of land; for three months' service, to forty acres of land; provided that no one shall receive said land, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster roll of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received or is entitled to any land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Section 24 provides, that each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, for whom provision is made by the first section, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, which may be located by him, or his heirs at law at any land-office in the United States in the event of the death of those who may have served as aforesaid prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, to insure to their widows there is a provision in the third section that the benefit of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress.

It is said that it will require forty or fifty millions of acres of land to pay the bounties provided for.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Fiske introduced a resolution calling upon the President for all orders and correspondence in relation to or connected with the appointment of Col. Monroe as civil and military Governor of New Mexico, and the proclamation issued by him for the organization of a State in New Mexico, which resolution lies over.

The omnibus bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Douglass replied to that portion of Mr. Soule's recent speech relating to public lands in California.

Mr. Webster next took the floor, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

Mr. Clay moved that the order fixing the hour of meeting of the Senate at 11 o'clock be renewed.

After debate, the motion was agreed to and the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Thompson, of Tenn., asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House all orders or instructions issued by any military or other officers in New Mexico, and despatches received therefrom; also to communicate any information which may have been received by him relative to the call for the purpose of forming a State constitution; and that he inform the House whether, if such call has been made, the same has been ordered, advised, or approved by the Executive; and by whom or what authority such proceedings have been adopted to change the government of said territory.

Mr. Olin objected, and consequently the resolution was not introduced.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the reports on the Iowa contested election.

On motion of Mr. Vandye, D. F. Miller, who contests the seat of Mr. Thompson, was allowed the privilege of addressing the House on the subject.

The reports, covering twenty closely printed pages, were then read by the clerk.

Messrs. Strong and McDonald argued in favor of Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of Mr. Miller.

Without coming to any conclusion, the House adjourned.

**TORONTO, June 25.**

Last night the Legislative Assembly had under consideration a set of resolutions proposed by Mr. Boulton, presenting in detail a complete scheme of republican government. After debate, the House voted republican and revolutionary 46 to 13.

**ST. LOUIS, June 25.**

On Saturday morning, H. G. Bernard, of the firm of Stratton & Bernard, bookellers of this city, was arrested for having counterfeited money. The suspicion of the police had been awakened some time in consequence of their observing several suspicious characters paying visits to the store. No positive evidence however could be obtained until Marshal Phelps was obliged to make use of artifice to obtain his object.

After a strict search of the premises, counterfeit notes and spurious coin to the amount of three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars were found in the State Bank of North Carolina, not signed; \$50 on the same bank, filled up; \$2,760, in 10's, on the Bank of Louisville; \$40, in 1's, on the State Bank of Ohio; \$50, in 5's, on the State Bank of Indiana; and \$175, in 20's, same bank; \$50, in 10's, on the Exchange Bank of Virginia; with one hundred and four hundred American dollars.

On being questioned how he came in possession of this money, he stated that it had been deposited with him. He was admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, to appear before the recorder, but was afterwards surrendered by his bail and is now in prison awaiting examination.

Advices have been received from Santa Fe to the effect that a convention of delegates had been called and held, which formed and promulgated a constitution for the government of the State of New Mexico. The convention assembled at Santa Fe on

the 15th of May and held sessions for eight or nine days, in which time the constitution was formed; and it would go into operation on the 1st of July. The fixing of the boundaries of the State was deferred, but slavery was not. The constitution was adopted on the 25th of May. In fifteen days afterwards an election was to take place for members of the Legislature. Two Senators and Representatives in Congress would soon be elected and make efforts to take their seats. Mr. S. Vrain, Judge Otero, and Henry Council are prominent candidates for Governor, and Capt. A. W. Reynolds and Major W. H. Smith, the Senate. It is supposed that Hugh N. Smith, the present delegate in Congress, would soon be elected to the House of Representatives.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.** NEW YORK, June 26.

The Niagara arrived here yesterday morning at 5 o'clock.

**ENGLAND.**—Debates in Parliament present few features of interest beyond the fact the ministers have been again beaten by a majority of 32.

FRANCE.—A committee appointed to consider the proposed great increase in the salary of the President do not recommend, but acquiesce in the demand. It is said, however, that a majority of the leaders intend voting for the bill.

The project of a law for fettering the press by stamp duty is at present engaging the attention of the government.

**PANAMA.**—The Union of the two branches of the house of Bourbon is said to be the object of M. Thiers's visit to the ex-king at London.

It is stated, on French authority, that the Russian Government has addressed a political note to the English Cabinet, repudiating the notion that the British subjects living in Tuscany or Naples during the late revolt have any claim for indemnity for losses they sustained during the struggle.

The Russian minister declares that the St. Petersburg Cabinet completely identifies itself with the principles that have served as the basis of the conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna.

**ROME.**—Latest accounts from Rome state that the Pope is wholly absorbed in religious ceremonies to the exclusion of all attention to his temporal government. The people are said to evince a very uneasy state of feeling, but the presence of foreign troops restrains popular demonstration against the government.

**DECEMBER.**—Preparations for hostilities continue upon a large scale in Prussia. Several laws have been issued against the "press." The King seems to be fast recovering from his wound.

**CINCINNATI, June 26, 12 m.**

Davidson, the officer stabbed by Walker, a few nights since at the circus, died last evening.

**CINCINNATI, June 27, 8 p. m.**

The market was exceedingly dull today in every department. Sales of 400 barrels of flour at \$4.50, \$4.75, and \$5. Whisky in active demand at 23c. Nothing done in the grocery market—prices unchanged and firm. No sales of grain or produce.

The tender service has taken possession of the line and Cincinnati—no Congressional reports to-night—REPORTER.

"THE UNITED STATES POSTAL GUIDE AND OFFICIAL REGISTER."—There is no Department of the Government in which our citizens feel more immediately personal interest than that of the Post Office—for it is one which concerns their business and business, but none which they less understand in its general and special operations. With the view of imparting information as to its administration, but chiefly for the purpose of enabling those connected with it to discharge their duties more understandingly and effectively, Peter G. Washington, Esq., the late Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and Charles M. Williams, Esq., who have been for several years studying the details of the postal system, have issued proposals for publishing a Monthly Journal under the above title. Its main object will be the publication, as issued, of all laws, regulations, corrections, and modifications, relative to the Post Office Department; thus imparting to postmasters much useful information, which, through them, will be of essential service to the public. It will also contain a full and complete collection of the laws and regulations as issued by the Post Office Department only once in two or three years; and hence much confusion and many mistakes must necessarily occur through the ignorance of postmasters. But, with the information imparted by the "Postal Guide," errors would be committed through carelessness and inattention alone. In addition to facts relative to our postal system, it is the intention of the editors, we understand, to furnish information relative to mails used up in this country for foreign places—an object of great importance in our rapidly increasing business and personal relations abroad, and especially to our adopted citizens.

The "Postal Guide" will also include an official register of all matters of general interest which may transpire in other Departments of the Government, and in other respects furnish much useful information to the persons living in business to transact with them. The prospectus commends itself to the public intelligence, and we have strong assurances that it will be prosecuted with ability, zeal, and industry. It has our best wishes for its success.—Nat. Intell.

In this day of cheap books and cheap reading, there are many who seem to forget that there is no book so cheap as a newspaper—none so interesting, because it consists of variety measured out in suitable portions as to the time and quality. Being new every week, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy, agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge so essential to the individual and community. It causes many to lose to pass a way of passing time, and which would otherwise have been spent in idleness and mischief.

**ALANTHUS TREES.**—A writer in the Cincinnati Commercial states that it has been satisfactorily proved that the proximity of the Alantus, or Tree of Heaven, is exceedingly detrimental to health, particularly during the summer months, when the atmosphere is so heavily laden with its pollen. It is a fact, which we are inclined to doubt, it is a fact which deserves attention.

**INDIFFERENCE.**—The New York Tribune has the following: "The Nashville Convention has adjourned, to meet six weeks after the adjournment of Congress. When is that 'good time coming'? We may not live to see the day."

**PROMISCUITY.**—The following words show something of what the advocates of Phototypy complain in the persons of the editors, we understand, of the Tribune: "When is that 'good time coming'? We may not live to see the day."

**GOOD ADVICE.**—Don't get in a flutter and go on a bustle, nor allow yourself to be terrified by, but keep a cool head, and never be led, to join in a hurrah and spree.

Of all actions of a man's life, his marriage does least concern other people; yet of all actions of our life, it is most muddled with other people.—Sel. dev.

The memory of a Beauty is like the memory of an Orator. They both fade from Tradition, unless the Painter and the Reporter help them to immortality.—C. F. Hoffman.

Somebody says he never knew a political abolitionist to put a negro in his best bed, nor a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair where there was a rich one to compete with him.

The difference between a generous man and a miser is, the one loves the specie, and the other the pieces.

What three authors would you name, in commenting on an extensive conflagration? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

**A Word to the Ladies.**

NEW MODE OF MAKING BREAD.—Our readers may remember the notice we gave of the bread-making machine of Dr. Lewis, exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute. Having been favored by the Doctor with a recipe, we will, with a few words, try the experiment of bread-making on the new plan. The first two attempts were failures, but the third was crowned with triumphant success and since then we have had bread not to be equaled by the bakers—light, moist, sweet, free from the mixture of sour and bitter, usually found in fermented bread. Here is the recipe for a loaf of bread, large enough to fill a common bread-pan:

Take three pounds of flour; mix it with three teaspoonfuls of soda, passing the flour through a sieve, in order that the soda may be well mixed with the flour; to one quart of water add a tablespoonful of muriatic acid in the liquid form; pour the mixture into the flour, and mix the whole just enough to get the ingredients fully incorporated together. Wet the hand in cold water and mold into shape. Clap it once into the oven, and during the cooking of any meat, with five minutes' labor, you can have excellent bread. The soda and acids constitute the elements of common salt, and they not only raise the bread by combination, but salt it in the bargain. Try the experiment, ladies.—Chicago Tribune.

"A LUMP AS A LUMP."—The N. O. Picayune of the 9th inst. says:

We yesterday had the pleasure of examining a large number of rich specimens of California gold. Among them was one which weighed fifty pounds. It was composed mostly of pure gold, apparently having been melted and poured into a mold. It was found near the surface of the earth, \$5,000 was offered for it on the spot where it was found, but it is supposed to be worth about \$5,000, although the actual value cannot be ascertained until it is ground up and assayed. The big lump is now the property of Mr. H. B. Williams, who arrived in this city yesterday on board the steamer "Palmer." The sight of such a valuable "chunk" is good for sure eyes.

**A COMPLIMENT.—MRS. LAWRENCE.**—The New York Herald of the 7th inst. places the following construction upon the idea story that Mrs. Sallie Ward attended a soiree at Hon. Abbott Lawrence's in a ball dress. It is certainly an original idea, and one that would be well to be kept in mind by the ladies of the city. "This was carrying the western country simply to a nice point, but in some instances it would be considered a high compliment to the Lawrence family; they having arisen from obscurity through simple calico and slave-grown cotton. Our fathers in the revolution were American homespun for example's sake, and Mrs. Lawrence might have kept the Lowell all over her." Hon. C. C. Lawrence, Esq., is a native of the State of New York, and is a member of the New York State Bar.

**WHAT IS THE MOTIVE.**—A correspondent writing to the Buffalo Courier from Westminster Abbey, says:

Among the graves of the greatest beauty, is one over the grave of Andrew. The gravestone there is an offering to Washington the letter he had written the night previous to his execution. It is very splendid; but one circumstance awakens strongly the feelings of an American. The head of Washington has been twice bombed off, and the present is the third. I was told it was because of the exactness of its representation, but a remembrance of man's utter depravity leads one rather to ascribe it to maliciousness and hatred.

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE TESTIMONY OF THE NATIONAL ERA, a disinterested witness, in regard to the payment of the Galphin claim.**

We have no room for the publication of the voluminous reports and papers submitted by the committee on the Galphin claim. A careful examination of the statement of facts made by six members of the committee, including the W. H. minority, has satisfied us that the claim was groundless, that the law recognizing it was passed without due consideration, that the allowance of interest was all wrong, and that it was utterly improper for Mr. Crawford to hold his place in the cabinet, while engaged in prosecuting, and in the recovery of, the claim.

**BALANCE DUE.**—It is estimated that the value of Exports to California, from all the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains amount to fifty millions—the imports of gold, in payment, fifteen millions—balance yet due—thirty-five millions.—Newport Spectator.

**SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.** MAY TERM, 1850. Reported for the State Sentinel by Albert G. Porter, Esq.

**WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1850.**

**Bush v. Mahan.** Error to the Allen C. C.

Sutton J. This case was brought by the plaintiff in error alleging that the year 1840, he was employed by the defendant in error to fit up and repair a certain boat, and that he did work on said boat, to the value of \$24.75; that the defendant refused to pay for the same, and that the plaintiff brought this action for the recovery of the same. The defendant answered, and alleged that the plaintiff was not entitled to the value of the work done, as he had not been employed by the defendant, but that the defendant was the owner of the boat, and that the plaintiff was only a helper. The court decided in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him the value of the work done, with interest.

**Atkins v. Hays.** Error to the Grant C. C.

Carter J. Where the admission of evidence by a court below is objected to, and the objection is sustained, the case is reversed, and the case is remanded to the court below, with directions to set aside the verdict, and to grant a new trial. The court decided in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him the value of the work done, with interest.

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of a pedlar, taking a load of goods with him; that letters had been received from him dated and postmarked in South Carolina, and that he had remained on his journey to Miami county, living as a family and without having changed his residence; that Pendleton had been a resident of Miami county, and that he had remained on his journey to Miami county, living as a family and without having changed his residence. The court overruled the motion, and final judgment was rendered against Pendleton, by default on said service. Held, that the service was not a nullity, and that the court was not bound to set aside the judgment, and that the court was not bound to set aside the judgment, and that the court was not bound to set aside the judgment.

**THE SERVICE OF A WRIT.**—The case of *Smith v. Smith*, which was assigned to him on the 9th of September, 1840, in the county where the maker resided, commenced on the 28th day of September, 1840, which was in time for the judgment, after the assignment, to have had the maker served with process and to have recovered judgment at that time. Held, that without showing a valid excuse for delaying to institute suit, the defendant was not entitled to a judgment in his favor. The assignment was made on the 28th day of September, 1840, in the county where the maker resided, and the assignment was made on the 28th day of September, 1840, in the county where the maker resided, and the assignment was made on the 28th day of September, 1840, in the county where the maker resided.

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